[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 8th May, 1885.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Central Asian question.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, referring to the Central Asian question, praises Mr. Gladstone for his desire to avoid bloodshed as far as possible. He has hoped against hope for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty and continued negotiations with the Russian Government. The *Shafiq* then refers to the support by the St. Petersburg Government of General Komaroff's attack on Panjdeh, and to the rumours regarding the occupation of Maruchak by Russians, and the intended visit of the Czar to Moscow to issue a war manifesto, and remarks that evidently the Russian Government is bent on war. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the British Premier has presented a bold front. He is busy making military preparations and has obtained a vote of credit for eleven millions sterling from Parliament. But the condition of the Boundary Commission affords room for great concern. The Special correspondent of the *Times of India*

with the Commission reports that now difficulty is experienced in obtaining supplies and that the Turkomans and Afgháns are not favourably disposed towards the Commission. The fact is that the Commission has incurred the odium of the people in that part of the country in consequence of its standing aloof on the occasion of the Russian attack on Panjdeh. There is reason to fear that the Heratis may be duped by Russian intrigue and may surrender the fortress to Russia.

Circulation, 275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st May, quotes an extract from Lord Dufferin's reply to the address of the Indian Association at Lahore bearing on the subject of the repeal of the Arms Act and the enlistment of native volunteers, and remarks that his Lordship's reply has grieved the whole native community. At all events, he should have promised to take the subject into consideration. Native Christians, who generally belong to the lower classes of the community and have not received high English education, have been lately admitted to volunteer corps, while the concession is still withheld even from Hindus and Musalmáns of rank and position. Such a policy is very discreditable to His Excellency. If he does not extend the privilege to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects without distinction of creed or colour, his reputation as a statesman will seriously suffer, and he will never be able to acquire the popularity of his illustrious predecessor. In other countries, Governments ask the people to enrol themselves as volunteers, but here the people voluntarily offer their services and the Government of India does not accept them! The *Akhbár* advises its countrymen not to be disheartened by the Viceroy's reply, but to maintain the agitation.

Viceroy's reply to the address of the Indian Association at Lahore.

Circulation, 732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* (Lucknow), of the 6th May, publishes a long article in which the writer contrasts British with Russian rule, and argues that natives cannot be so foolish as to desire a change of masters.

British rule contrasted with Russian rule.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, regrets to observe that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has again, in its issue of the 28th April, complained of the mal-administration in Kashmir, and stated that Mr. Russell, the founder of the Kashmir Trading Company, will shortly bring a suit against the darbar. To the *Shafiq's* knowledge no new complaints of any kind have been made in the State. True, the state of things in Kashmir is not what it should be; but still, looking at the education the Mahárája has received, the administration, such as it is, reflects great credit on him. The ruin of native industries in British India brought about by European competition naturally induces the darbar to throw obstacles in the way of permanent settlement of European traders in the State. Moreover, the Mahárája fears that Europeau traders, if they were allowed to settle in the State, would surely bring the State into difficulty, sooner or later. Anglo-Indian newspapers are not well advised in unnecessarily attacking native chiefs at such a juncture.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Mahárája of Kashmir and the *Civil* and *Military Gazette*.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, publishes a communicated article headed "False Government." The writer, referring to the admission of Native Christians to volunteer corps from which Hindus and Musalmáns are still excluded, condemns the measure as opposed to the policy of religious toleration, which Government professes to pursue, and as a violation of the Royal Proclamation of 1858.

Circulation, 1,880 copies.

Enlistment of Native Christians as volunteers.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A Muhammadan correspondent of the *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, in answer to the article that appeared in the same paper of the 24th ultimo, finding fault with Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán's appointment as District Judge of Rae Bareli, remarks that a knowledge of English is not essential to a District Judge for the performance of his duties.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Appointment of Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán as District Judge of Rae Bareli.

When the Local Government has considered the Maulvi qualified for the office in spite of his non-acquaintance with English, surely a native, who protests against his appointment on that ground, cannot be supposed to be actuated by any good motives. Even if his promotion be due to his Egyptian services, there is nothing to take exception to. The very fact of his having been selected for service in Egypt speaks volumes in favour of his ability. He has only been given promotion in the department in which he has long served with credit. Had he been made a Lieutenant-Governor, an Inspector-General of Police, or a Brigadier-General in recognition of his Egyptian services, the appointment would have been doubtless objectionable. Supposing, for argument's sake, that Sir Auckland Colvin recommended the Maulvi's elevation, what is the harm? He could not have brought any undue pressure to bear upon the Local Government on his behalf. As regards the Maulvi being a member of Saiyid Ahmad Khán's sect, it is absurd to think that this circumstance could have had anything to do with his elevation. The writer in the *Hindustání* of the 24th April calls the Maulvi's capacity in question, but the high percentage of his decisions, upheld by the High Court and the Privy Council on appeal, belies the charge.

The same.

Another Muhammadan correspondent of the same paper, of the 29th April, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that when Mr. Saiyid Mahmud was first appointed a District Judge, his case was generally regarded as a special one. But Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán's elevation shows that Government is now inclined to admit natives to the higher ranks of the public service. Hence Hindus as well as Musalmáns should view his promotion with satisfaction and congratulate themselves on this new concession. If this time a Muhammadan has received promotion, next time the office may be bestowed on a Hindu. The Maulvi is a distinguished Persian and Arabic scholar, and is fully acquainted with the

law of this country. He was for a long time a successful member of the High Court bar and acquitted himself well as a Subordinate Judge. He will have no difficulty in performing the duties of his new office, inasmuch as District Judges in Oudh and Subordinate Judges in the North-Western Provinces exercise very nearly the same powers. His opponents have laid great stress on his ignorance of English, but the question is, how far a knowledge of that language is necessary for him. All Acts and Indian Law Reports have been translated into Urdu. True, treatises on jurisprudence and commentaries on Acts have not been translated, but an acquaintance with those books is not a *sine qua non* for a District Judge. The writer in the *Hindustání*, of the 24th April, would seem to think that even those Subordinate Judges, who originally entered the public service only as munsarims or muharrirs, are qualified for the high office of District Judge!

Circulation, 200 copies.

The same.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 30th April, states that Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán does not know English at all and possesses only an elementary knowledge of Arabic. He did not distinguish himself much as a pleader. It will be remembered that his appointment to a Subordinate Judgeship in May, 1873, evoked a great deal of opposition. When he was first sent to Aligarh, he brought about such an undesirable state of things there that Government was obliged to transfer him to Moradabad, where he was at first invested with the powers of Judge of Small Cause Court, but those powers had to be withdrawn from him soon after. He once endeavoured to raise subscriptions at Moradabad for the support of the Aligarh College, but his efforts were not very successful, owing to the opposition of the late Mir Imdád Ali, Deputy Collector, and the local nobility and gentry. In order to ascertain the feeling of the native community of that place towards him, the old files of local newspapers should be consulted. He was sent to Egypt, certainly not because he was the most competent man among

the native officers throughout this country. His elevation to a District Judgeship is doubtless a good thing, inasmuch as he is a native; but it cannot but be condemned on the ground that it has been made in utter disregard of the claims of other Subordinate Judges, who know English and are senior to him.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Dinner given to Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán at Lucknow.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 1st May, referring to the dinner given to Maulvi Sami-ul-lah Khán at Lucknow, remarks that the movement originated with Maulvi Abdul Salám, Munsif, who raised one thousand rupees for the purpose by public subscription from all classes of the community. The speeches delivered on the occasion were full of gratitude to the British Government. In future, Anglo-Indian newspapers should think twice before they charge natives with ingratitude. But Maulvi Abdul Salám was guilty of a serious irregularity, for which he should apologize to the Musalmáns and Hindus who attended the dinner. It appears from the *Asád* newspaper that he wounded their feelings by serving liquor to Europeans, although he had assured them that no objectionable thing would be used on the occasion. It is surprising that Saiyad Ahmad Khán did not prevent him from this.

Circulation, 600 copies,

Construction of a market in Hazratganj, Lucknow.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, states that the Municipal Committee of Lucknow has sanctioned the construction of a market in Hazratganj at a cost of Rs. 10,000 and offered a reward of Rs. 250 for a design. The market will be constructed on the sites of the old shops which were dismantled last year by Lieutenant-Colonel Horsford, late City Magistrate. The dismantling of the shops led to a deal of civil litigation which put the committee to no small expense. It would seem that the European element in the committee is all-powerful and has everything its own way. It is to be regretted that the money of the native taxpayer should be devoted to promoting the comforts of the

European population. What pressing need was there for the erection of a market in Hazratganj? Is not meat sold in open stalls in an objectionable manner in Aminabad and the Chauk, which are inhabited by the higher classes of the native community and contribute the lion's share of the municipal income? Above all, the committee should have first improved the streets and lanes in the native quarter of the town, which are in a most unsatisfactory condition. The streets have never been repaired since they were first metalled. The wants of the people ought to be first attended to.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Khairkhwáh-i-Panjáb* (Gujranwalla), of the 4th May, is glad to learn that the Madras Government held a competitive examination to fill a vacancy in the Native Civil Service. When will Sir Charles Aitchison introduce the same system into the Panjàb? When selections are made for the recruitment of the Subordinate Executive Service by competition, there seems to be no good reason why the system should not be extended to the Native Civil Service. If it be the object of His Honour to appoint only men of good family as statutory civilians, the examination should not be thrown open to all candidates, but should be avowedly restricted.

Recruitment of the Native Civil Service.

Circulation, 275 copies.

The *Panjáb-i-Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 29th April, states that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that some Musalmáns, while offering their prayers in a Muhammadan mosque at Benares, uttered the word Amen loudly. The Muhammadans of the Hanfia sect were displeased with them for this and instituted a criminal prosecution against them. When the case went up to the High Court on appeal, Mr. Justice Mahmud considered the conduct of the accused to be justifiable under the Muhammadan religion and the Muhammadan law, and acquitted them. The *Akhbár* highly approves of Mr. Justice Mahmud's decision, and remarks that if the accused had been convicted and punished, it would have been impossible for the

Mr. Justice Mahmud's judgment in a religious suit.

members of the Hanfia and Shafia sects to go to each other's mosques, and thus two new hostile factions would have arisen among the Musalmáns. Courts of Justice in the Panjáb would do well to adopt Mr. Justice Mahmud's noble policy in deciding religious suits.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Mr. Laidman, C.S., and Captain Hearsey, Dehra Dún.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 29th April, gives the substance of the report which Captain Hearsey sent to the Government of India regarding Mr. Laidman's alleged misconduct towards some native suitors at Dehra Dún, and is at a loss to understand how the Local Government has authorised Mr. Laidman to prosecute Captain Hearsey for libel, instead of demanding from Mr. Laidman an explanation of his misconduct. Mr. Laidman abuse! suitors, but other Europeans have killed many natives with perfect impunity. True, the rulers are at present all-powerful and can ill-treat the children of the soil as they please; but tyranny and oppression on their part are sure to be attended with evil consequences, sooner or later. The *Áftáb* then publishes the correspondence that took place between Mr. Laidman and Captain Hearsey after the former had obtained permission from Government to prosecute the latter, praises Captain Hearsey for his sympathy with natives, and remarks that Mr. Laidman seems to have misunderstood the orders of the Local Government which may have, at best, only permitted him to prosecute Captain Hearsey, but cannot have possibly authorised him to arrest Captain Hearsey and try him himself.

Circulation, 600 copies.

The same.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 22th April, states that Captain Hearsey was arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. Laidman himself, but was released on security. The date fixed for hearing is the 15th May. It is believed that the Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta has come forward to help Mr. Laidman at the trial. Will not natives, for whose sake Captain Hearsey has brought himself into difficulty, assist him?

Circulation, 456 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, states that on the 28th April one Mr. Marshall, employed in the office of the Assistant Inspector of Railway Police, asked the Head Clerk of the office, who is a Bengali, for a free railway pass. The Babu replied that, as he had lately obtained a pass, no other pass could be granted him without the permission of the Assistant Inspector-General. On this Mr. Marshall burst into a torrent of abuse. The Babu remonstrated against his conduct, but this only added fuel to the flame. Mr. Marshall struck him on the head and other parts of his body with an office rule till he fell senseless on the ground. The matter was reported to the Assistant Inspector-General who fined Mr. Marshall only Rs. 5! It is to be regretted that such cases of assault have lately become very frequent. Three cases have occurred within the last two weeks. It is to be hoped that the just and popular Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb will see to this.

Native Head Clerk of the Office of the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police assaulted by a European clerk.

Circulation, 155 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 4th May, referring to the fine of Rs. 15 inflicted on the Tahsildar of Ajnalla by Mr. Fox, on the charge of beating a lambardar, condemns the punishment on the ground that Tahsíldárs cannot carry out their duties without an exercise of severity. How possibly can a Tahsíldár realize the land revenue or provide supplies to the camp of an officer without resorting to force? It is very unwise to lower the prestige of Tahsíldárs in the eyes of the people by inflicting punishment on them in public. It is clearly stated in *Barkley's Directions for Revenue Officers* that when an officer has occasion to rebuke a Tahsíldár he should do so in private.

Fine inflicted on the Tahsíldar of Ajnalla, Amritsar.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, praises Sir Charles Aitchison for his sympathy with the members of "the fourth estate," but asks him to exempt them from the criminal juris-

Press prosecutions.

diction of district officers. No court inferior to the Divisional Court should be competent to try a press prosecution.

Honorary Magistrates.

The same paper highly approves of the policy of appointing persons of rank and position as Honorary Magistrates, but urges that in future candidates for the office should be required to pass an examination in the law which should, of course, be easier than that prescribed for the regular officers. There are Honorary Magistrates in the Panjab who are quite illiterate and cannot even write their names. Nothing can be more unwise than to entrust such persons with the exercise of criminal powers.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Impressment of labourers for frontier service.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 1st May, complains that the forcible impressment of labourers for service on the frontier has created a panic among the lower classes of people. It is believed that persons leave their homes and pass the day in out-of-the way places in order to escape the pursuit of recruiting officials. The orders for impressment have given tahsil underlings a golden opportunity for fleecing the people. It is believed that at one place as soon as a shoe-maker had sold a skin for Rs. 5 in the market a tahsil chaprási arrested him and asked him to go to the tahsil. The man purchased his release by making over the Rs. 5 to the chaprasi! The *Akhbár* is of opinion that the services of convicts should be utilized for transport service on the frontier.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation, 80 copies.

Transfer of the management of village post-offices to village school-masters.

A correspondent of the *Tahzíli* (Moradabad), of the 5th May, adverting to the transfer of the management of village post-offices to teachers in village schools, who will receive an additional monthly allowance of Rs. 2 for the postal work, condemns the new arrangement on several grounds. In the first place, thousands of sub-postmasters have been suddenly thrown out of employ. Such wholesale dismissals are very objectionable at such a juncture. Secondly,

owing to their ignorance of English, village school-masters will find it difficult to deliver English covers and to do money-order, parcel, and savings bank business. It is well known that they are often secretly absent from their schools continuously for many days. During their absence they will necessarily leave the postal work to their pupils who cannot be expected to do it properly. Thirdly, the post-office business is sure to interfere with the proper duties of school masters, and the result will be that attendance in schools will fall off largely, and school-masters will be degraded in consequence. (The *Jám-i-Jamshed*, Moradabad, of the 3rd May, also condemns the new arrangement regarding the management of village post-offices for nearly the same reasons.)

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Meeting held at Lahore by native women to express sympathy with the sister of the editor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind*.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, publishes the proceedings of a meeting held by native women of Lahore on the 23rd April, to express sympathy with the sister of Muharram Ali Chishti, editor of the *Rafiq*, who was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for libel. About 250 women are said to have attended the meeting, the wife of Munshi Din Muhammad, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jalandar, presiding. The widow of Sardár Bhagwan Singh, the wife of Sardár Muhammad Haiyát Khán, C.S.I., District Judge, and some other ladies of rank, who were unavoidably absent, sent letters of sympathy. An address was presented to the editor's sister sympathising with her in the distress of her brother, and congratulating her on his release, and a suitable reply to it was given by her.

Native officers attached to the Boundary Commission and the editor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind*.

The same paper publishes a letter of sympathy which the editor has received from Tirpul, and which is signed by Muhammad Aslam, Risaldar Major, Muhammad Aslam Kázi, Assistant Commissioner, Ghulám Ahmad, C.S.I., Extra

Assistant Commissioner, and three other native officers attached to the Boundary Commission.

Forced labour in Dera Ismail Khán.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 2nd May, complains that in Dera Ismail Khán lambardárs and zaildárs press cultivators into service to their great inconvenience and loss, and do not even pay them any wages. The Deputy Commissioner should see to this.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	May 2nd ...	May 4th ...	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Díván Bútá Singh,	April 29th, 1st & 4th May.	„ 2nd, 4th & 7th respectively.	500 „
3	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ..	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Shujáau-l-Hasan ...	May 7th ...	„ 8th ...	200 „
4	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...	April 30th ...	„ 4th ...	150 „
5	*Akhbár-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	May 5th ...	„ 8th ...	65 „
6	*Akhbár-i-'Ám* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	April 29th & 2nd May.	„ 2nd & 5th respectively.	1,880 „
7	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád...	„ 28th ...	„ 2nd ...	400 „
8	*Akhtar-i-Oudh* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Alí Husain ...	„ 30th ...	„ „ ...	...
9	*Akmalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	May 1st ...	„ 3rd ..	...
10	*Alígarh Institute Gazette.*	Alígarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	April 11th, 2nd, & 5th May.	„ 4th & 7th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
11	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ..,	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	May 4th ...	„ 7th ...	106 copies.
12	*Amjadu-l-Akhbár* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Alí Amjad Husain,	April 30th ...	„ 4th ...	250 „
13	*Anis-i-Hind* ...	Ágrá ..	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Ashiq Husain	May 1st ...	„ 6th ...	50 „
14	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Chandan Lál ...	„ 2nd ...	„ „ ...	150 „
15	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	„ „ ...	„ 5th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.).

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
16	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ..	Daily ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	April 21st & 2nd to 8th May.	May 2nd to 8th	600 copies.
17	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	May 1st ...	,, 6th ...	110 ,,
18	*Ázád* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Ahmad Alí ...	,, 5th ...	,, 7th ...	100 ,,
19	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Ditto ...	Totá Rám ...	,, 1st ...	,, 5th ...	100 ,,
20	*Bháratendu* ...	Brindaban,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Rádhá Charan Goswámí.	For April ...	,, 3rd ...	250 ,,
21	*Bháratí Vilás* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Bhagwán Dás ...	May 5th ...	,, 8th ...	200 ,,
22	*Bhárat Jiwan* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	,, 4th ...	,, 5th ...	1,750 ,,
23	*Bharat Prakásh* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Banwárí Lál ...	,, 1st ...	,, 3rd ...	150 ,,
24	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 2nd ...	,, 4th ...	250 ,,
25	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 4th ...	,, 6th ...	500 ,,
26	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	April 29th ...	,, 2nd ...	331 ,,
27	*Desh Hitaishí* .	Ajmere ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	...	For April ...	,, ,, ...	300 ,,
28	*Gham Khwár-i-Hind,*	Lahore ...	Urdú ..	Weekly ...	Mahráj Kishun ...	May 2nd ...	,, 5th ...	300 ,,
29	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ...	Ditto ...	Jhandá Singh ...	April 15th & 22nd	,, 3rd ...	250 ,,
30	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí-Ashraf.	,, 30th & 7th May.	,, 2nd & 8th respectively.	613 ,,
31	*Hindustání* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Gangá Prasád	,, 29th, 1st & 3rd May.	,, 2nd, 6th & 8th respectively.	600 ,,
32	*Jain Prakásh* ...	Farr u k h-nagar	Hindí ...	Bi-monthly,	Jiyá Lál ...	Feb. 15th, 2nd, 17th & 30th April	,, 6th ...	162 ,,

33	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	May 2nd & 6th	„ 5th & 8th respectively.	132 „
34	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	90 „
35	*Jámau-l-Akhláq* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Básit Husain ...	April 15th & 29th	„ 5th ...	230 „
36	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jamshed Alí ...	May 3rd ...	„ 6th ...	150 „
37	*Karé Punch* ...	Allahábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ismáil,	April 11th, 18th 25th & 4th May.	„ 3rd & 5th	200 „
38	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	May 4th ...	„ 7th ...	265 „
39	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 1st ...	„ 2nd ...	560 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govt.).
40	*Katehar Punch* ...	Áonlá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Sháh ...	„ „ ...	„ 3rd ...	200 copies.
41	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	April 27th ...	„ 2nd ...	350 „
42	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhi ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Mír Hasan ...	May 1st ...	„ 3rd ...	200 „
43	*Khair Khwáh-i-Hind,*	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ..	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	175 „
44	*Khair-Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sálig Rám ...	April 30th ...	„ 4th ...	300 „
45	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Brij Lál ...	May 4th ...	„ 7th ...	400 „
46	*Khurshaiá-i-Áfáq* ...	Pílíbhít ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán	April 28th ...	„ 2nd ...	200 „
47	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rái ...	„ 30th, 22nd, & 5th May.	„ 2nd, 5th & 8th respectively.	450 „
48	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Hidáyat Alí ...	„ 29th ...	„ 4th ...	130 „
49	*Márwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 27th & 4th May.	„ 2nd & 7th respectively.	90 „
50	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad ...	May 5th ...	„ 7th ...	208 „
51	*Mathura Samáchár,*	Muttrá ...	Urdú-Hindí,	Monthly ...		For May ...	„ „ ...	...
52	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Durgá Prasád ...	May 2nd ...	„ 6th ...	30 „
53	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	April 30th ...	„ 2nd ...	240 „
54	*Miratu-l-Hind* ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shyám Naráyan ...	For Mar. & April.	„ 5th ...	350 „
55	*Mittra Vilás* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	May 4th ...	„ 7th ...	270 „
56	*Mufíd-i-Ám* ...	Ágrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmád Khán ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	100 „
57	*Muir Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 4th ...	„ 8th ...	...

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1885.	1885.	
58	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	May 1st ...	May 5th ...	700 copies.
59	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	April 30th ...	,, 7th ...	50 ,,
60	*Naiyar-i-Ázam* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Amjad Alí ...	,, 27th ...	,, 2nd ...	175 ,,
61	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rúhu-llah Khán ...	May 1st ...	,, 5th ...	275 ,,
62	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Avtár Krishn ...	April 30th ...	,, 6th ...	200 ,,
63	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	,, ,, ...	,, 3rd ...	350 ,,
64	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	,, 29th ...	,, 4th ...	175 ,,
65	*Nigamomdyán* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Debí Prasád ...	For May ...	,, 8th ...	181 ,,
66	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	April 30th ...	,, 2nd ...	755 ,,
67	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Áonlá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Sháh ...	,, ,, ...	,, 3rd ...	400 ,,
68	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	May 2nd ...	,, ,, ...	403 ,,
69	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Ditto ...	Básudeva Bháskar,	,, 6th ...	,, 7th ...	415 ,,
70	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 2nd to 8th	,, 2nd to 8th respectively.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
71	*Panjábí Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	April 29th & 2nd May.	,, 3rd & 7th respectively.	275 copies.
72	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	,, 29th ...	,, 3rd ...	80 ,,
73	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	May 5th ...	,, 7th ...	295 ,,
74	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí, ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 6th ...	,, 6th ...	600 ,,
75	*Qaisarí* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 2nd ...	,, 4th ...	125 ,,
76	*Rafáh-i-'Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	,, 1st ...	,, 7th ...	400 ,,
77	*Rafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 2nd ...	,, 4th ...	400 ,,
78	*Rafíu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 4th ...	,, 5th ...	400 ,,

79	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Khádim Alí ...	April 30th to 6th May.	,,	3rd to 8th	155	,,
80	*Rájpútáná Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	May 4th ...	,,	6th ...	315	,,
81	*Reformer* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	April 29th ...	,,	2nd ...	700	,,
82	*Sabhá Kapúrthalá* ...	Kapúrthalá	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nizámu-l-dín ...	May 2nd ...	,,	8th ...	365	,,
83	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahá walpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dwárká Náth ...	April 30th ...	,,	5th ...	264	,,
84	*Safír-i-Hind* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Buláqi Dás ...	,, ,, ...	,,	2nd ...	400	,,
85	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,, 27th ...	,,	3rd ...	215	,,
86	*Shafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Saifu-l-Haq ...	May 2nd ...	,,	4th ...	400	,,
87	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	,, 1st ...	,,	3rd ...	103	,,
88	*Shám-i-Oudh* ...	Fyzábád...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kishan Prasád ...	April 30th ...	,,	6th ...	300	,,
89	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Ibrahím.	May 5th ...	,,	8th ...	175	,,
90	*Sitárá-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Banwárí Lál ...	April 28th ...	,,	6th ...	160	,,
91	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khándwá,	Maráthí ...	Ditto ...	Lakshman Anant ...	,, 29th ...	,,	2nd ...	...	...
92	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 30th ...	,,	3rd ...	125	,,
93	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Káhat Alí Khán ...	May 5th ...	,,	8th ...	80	,,
94	*Tamanndí* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	,, 1st ...	,,	2nd ...	150	,,
95	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	,, ,, ...	,,	6th ...	80	,,
96	*Táíya-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	April 30th ...	,,	3rd ...	260	,,
97	*Vazír-i-Hind* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mirzá Mavahid ...	May 3rd ...	,,	5th ...	200	,,
98	*Victoria Paper* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	April 29th to 5th May.	,,	2nd to 8th	975	,,
99	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	,, 23rd & 30th	,,	7th ...	120	,,
100	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-din Ahmad	May 4th ...	,,	8th ...	250	,,

ALLAHABAD,
The 13th May, 1885.

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SELECTIONS

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